

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.



THE

African Repository

Vol. XLIII.]

JULY, 1867.

[No. 7.

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STATED MEETINGS—First Friday of each month.

REGULAR PACKET FOR LIBERIA.

The American Colonization Society will dispatch their superior ship "Golconda," 1016 tons, for Liberia, on the first day of November and the first day of May, regularly. To industrious and worthy people of color, the Society will give passage and subsistence on the voyage—made in about forty days—support for the first six months after landing, and a building lot or small farm of land. These are all gifts—never to be repaid.

Those wishing to remove to Liberia should make application, addressed to Rev. William McLain, D. D., Financial Secretary, or to William Coppinger, Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society, Washington, D. C.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

Published on the first of every month, is the official organ of the American Colonization Society. It is intended to be a record of the Society's proceedings, and of the movements made in all parts of the world for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. It is sent without charge, when requested, to the Officers of the Society and of its Auxiliaries, to Life Members, and to Annual Contributors of ten dollars and upwards to the funds of this Society. To subscribers it is supplied at One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Remittances for it may be made to the address of the Financial or the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

THE African Repository.

Vol. XLIV.]

WASHINGTON, JULY, 1867.

[No. 7.]

[From the New York Observer.]

AFRICA AND THE AFRICANS.

It is a remarkable fact that the principal exploring expeditions which have been undertaken for many years past, those in which the most enlightened nations have taken the deepest interest, and the books of travel and adventure, and we may say also the books of scientific investigation and discovery, which have commanded most attention, have related to Africa. From Great Britain alone expedition after expedition has been sent out, and the patronage of Government and of men of science, which have sought to penetrate the recesses and solve the long hidden mysteries of this almost unknown continent; and no failures or disasters seem to cool the ardor either of patrons or explorers. Even while the whole civilized world is mourning over the probable fate of Livingstone, and the deplorable captivity of Stern and Rosenthal, other parties are offering to go and search for intelligence in regard to the former, not knowing what may befall themselves. Only last week a party set out with this purpose. The avidity with which the numerous volumes of travellers in Africa are devoured, one after another, is one of the most noticeable facts connected with the literature of the times. All these things indicate an interest in that continent which we can hardly understand, without believing that God, for some great and wise purpose, is turning the attention of the nations to Africa. America is not alone interested in it; England is exhibiting a still deeper interest in that portion of the globe.

Our attention has been incidentally called to a work on Africa, now passing through the press, which, although not a book of personal adventure and discovery, nor claiming any special originality, is calculated to exert an influence in a new quarter. It is a work on Liberia, by Rev. G. S. Stockwell, pastor of the First African Baptist church in Richmond, Va., soon to be published by A. S. Barnes & Co., of this city. The scope

of the volume is very extensive, embracing the geography, history, statistics, productions, etc., etc., of the Western coast. It is not written, as far as we can learn, in the interests of any society or clique, but with the purpose of bringing out the great facts connected with the rise and progress of this new Republic, which, with a stride almost unexampled in the history of colonies has rapidly risen to great prosperity. One object which the writer had in view was to make the descendants of Africa in this country better acquainted with their fatherland, not merely as it was when their ancestors were torn away from it and consigned to slavery, but as it promises to become and is becoming since the star of hope has risen in the establishment of colonies on the Western coast. We wish to make some extracts from a few of the first sheets of the book, in order to bring again to mind the small beginnings from which such great results have sprung, as an encouragement to expect still greater things in the future :

"The first emigration of colored people from the United States to Africa was conducted by the celebrated Paul Cuffee in 1815. This remarkable man was born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, in 1759, of an African father and an aboriginal mother. His early years were spent in poverty and obscurity ; but, possessing a vigorous mind, by industry and perseverance, guided by practical good sense, he rose to wealth and respectability. He was largely engaged in navigation, and in many voyages to foreign countries commanded his own vessel.

"His desire to raise his colored brethren of this country to civil and religious liberty in the land of their forefathers, induced him to offer some of the free people of color a passage to the Western coast of Africa. About forty embarked with him at Boston, and landed at Sierra Leone, where they were kindly received. Only eight of these were able to pay their passage ; the whole expense of the remainder, amounting to nearly \$4,000, was defrayed by the noble-minded Paul Cuffee. Had he possessed the means, he might, in 1816, have taken two thousand people from New England to Africa, but he died the following year.

"The American Colonization Society was founded in the city of Washington, in December, 1816, by patriotic and benevolent gentlemen from various parts of the country, for the purpose of colonizing the free people of color of the United States. In 1818 Messrs. Samuel J. Mills and Ebenezer Burgess were commissioned by this Society to proceed, by the way of England, to the English settlements and other ports of the Western coast of Africa, to acquire information and ascertain whether a suitable territory could be obtained for the estab-

lishment of a colony. They visited all the ports from Sierra Leone to Sherbro, a distance of about 120 miles.

"At this last place they found a small but prosperous colony of colored people, settled by John Kizzel. This man had been brought from Africa when very young, and sold as a slave in South Carolina; during the Revolutionary war he joined the British, and at its close was taken to Nova Scotia, from whence, about the close of the last century, he sailed with a number of other colored persons to Africa. Here he prospered in trade, built a church, and preached the Gospel to his countrymen. By Kizzel and his people the Agents were kindly received and hospitably entertained. After having fulfilled their arduous duties, they embarked for the United States, but Mr. Mills died on the passage.

"Mr. Burgess gave so satisfactory a report of his mission that the Society was encouraged to proceed in its enterprise. By an Act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1819, the President of the United States was authorized to restore to their own country any Africans captured from American or foreign vessels attempting to introduce them into the United States, in violation of law, and to provide, by the establishment of a suitable agency on the African coast, for their reception, subsistence and comfort, until they could return to their relatives, or derive support from their own exertions. It was determined to make the station of the Government agency, on the coast of Africa, the site of the colonial settlement, and to incorporate in the settlement all the blacks delivered over by our ships of war to the American agent as soon as the requisite preparations should be completed for their accommodation."

This was only fifty years ago, and now there is established on the shores of Africa a Republic which commands the respect of the world; a Christian nation having all the institutions of the Gospel firmly established; large and flourishing churches, with able, learned and influential pastors; schools of every grade, with all the appliances for education; a college, with professors who would not bring discredit upon any literary institution in the world; a Government, the officers of which have shown themselves fully capable of administering its affairs with wisdom, its first President, Roberts, having carried on his negotiations with the Governments of Great Britain and France with an ability which commanded the respect of their best statesmen; all this the growth of less than fifty years.

It is to us, now more than ever before, a matter of wonder that those who profess to feel an interest in the African race do not see in the success of the Republic of Liberia a promise

of unspeakable blessing for those who belong to that race, whether now in Africa or the United States of America. The events of the last few years have not in the least degree shaken our faith in the cause of African Colonization, as one freighted with untold blessings for the whole African race.

We have had an opportunity to examine only the first hundred and fifty pages of this volume, and are not prepared to speak of it as a whole, but it promises to be a work that will exert a great influence among the colored people of the South, for whose information and benefit, in a great measure, it has been prepared. If they are to be educated and enlightened, which is the work toward which the benevolent energies of the nation are more universally directed than toward any other object, they must have not only spelling-books, but sources of information placed within their reach, and there is no subject more appropriate to their case than the continent from which they sprang, the prospects of its civilization and of its becoming enlightened and Christianized. Our chief hope in regard to the Republic of Liberia is in its influence, direct and indirect, upon Africa. It is the kindling of a light upon the shore which we trust is to shine over the whole extent of the continent. It is the opening of the door through which a regenerating power is to enter and pervade the whole country. Africa is to be redeemed by her own sons if at all, and we do not doubt that the circulation of authentic intelligence in regard to that land, among the colored people of the South who are now coming forth into the light, will be the means of exciting among them an interest in the land of their fathers, such an interest as will make them anxious to have a part in its regeneration.

We have never asked nor have we desired the expatriation of the descendants of Africans who are now in this country. We have simply asked, and we claim for them, that if any choose to go to the country from which their fathers were stolen, to carry back the blessings of civilization and Christianity, they shall be permitted to do so. Now that they are their own masters, it is their right, and those who would prevent them will be simply reducing them to another form of slavery, a slavery to the opinions of others, and one in which they will be denied all freedom of action.

THE LIBERIA MISSION FIELD.

The emigrants from this country, and their descendants, constitute the proper population of Liberia. It is they who have established an independent Republic, whose offices, political, judicial, civil, and military, are filled by colored citizens of Liberia. They are favored with some forty respecta-

ble ministers—Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Episcopalian. The proper Liberian population is fifteen thousand, distributed from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, in four counties, namely, Mesurado, Bassa, Sinou, and Maryland. One half the whole population, or more, is in Mesurado. There are here three ports, Robertsport, at Cape Mount, forty miles below Monrovia; and about the same distance further down the coast, Marshall, near the mouth of Junk river. Monrovia, the principal town of the Republic, has a population of about two thousand. Distributed along Stockton creek (connecting the Mesurado river and St. Paul's) and on the St. Paul's to the falls, twenty-five miles from its mouth; and at Carysburg and Crozerville, extending fifteen miles in a southeasterly direction from Millsburg, (at the head of navigation on the St. Paul's,) is an agricultural population of four to five thousand. Proceeding down the coast from Marshall, the last-named place, forty miles, we come to Buchanan, the port of Bassa county. In that town, with Edina on the opposite side of the St. John's river, near its mouth, and the agricultural settlements near the coast and on the St. John's to the distance of ten miles from its mouth, are about three thousand people. Ninety miles below Bassa, in Sinou, having for its port Greenville, where, and on the Sinou river to the distance of fifteen miles, are perhaps twenty-five hundred citizens. Eighty miles southeast of Sinou is Maryland, having for its port Harper, a small town on Cape Palmas. The agricultural district extends back in the country about five miles. The Liberian population in this county is about two thousand. Liberia, then, may be compared to this country when we had a settlement at Boston, others at New York, Philadelphia, Jamestown, and Charleston, respectively, the intervening country being all filled up with Aborigines.

The Recaptured Africans, though Liberian citizens, differ from those referred to, in the fact that they were for the most part lately brought as mere heathen (taken by our cruisers from slave-ships) into the settlements, and have become as yet but partially assimilated to civilized society. Of those people there may be five thousand scattered through the different countries. A number live in the families of the Liberians; but since the term of their apprenticeship expired, they have settled in little villages, like those of the heathen around.

From what has been stated, it may be inferred that the native heathen population is by far the largest proportion of the inhabitants in the territory of Liberia. Supposing this to extend fifty miles into the interior, I estimate its native population at three millions. All these are accessible, and have constant intercourse with Liberian citizens, traders, and missionaries.

JOHN PAYNE, *Missionary Bishop.*

From the Missionary Advocate
LIBERIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The Liberia Annual Conference of the Methodist E. Church met at Carysburg, February 5, 1867. The Conference closed after a pleasant session of six days. The year was one of spiritual prosperity in almost every station.

We have for several years urged the conference to push out and establish stations among the natives; and to enable them to do so, we have made special appropriations for native work. Bishop Roberts reports that this policy is producing good results. At Amman's Station, quite interior, a society had been established. He had visited them occasionally, and baptized seventeen, and organized a regular church, with an appointed pastor. At several other points stations and Christian villages have been established, and there seems to be some enterprise and good results in these new missions among the natives.

The statistics show a great increase in the membership, and a general improvement in the work.

STATISTICS.

Church members—Americo-Liberians	1,127	
“ “ Natives	249	1,376
Probationers—Americo-Liberians	224	
“ “ Natives	209	433
Total		1,809
Baptisms—Adults	99	
“ Children	28	127
Churches		21
Probable value, \$14,030.		
Parsonages		7
Probable value, \$1,880.		
Sabbath-schools		25
Officers and teachers		162
Scholars		896
Library		453
Day-schools		11
Scholars		284
Native helpers		2
Assistants		6

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1867.

MONROVIA DISTRICT, P. Coker, presiding elder.

Monrovia Circuit, P. Coker; H. H. Whitfield, H. B. Matthews, supernumeraries.

Robertport, Daniel Ware.

Ammon's Station, to be supplied.

ST. PAUL'S RIVER DISTRICT, P. Gross, presiding elder.

Millsburg and White Plains, Philip Gross.

St. Paul's River Circuit, S. J. Campbell; J. S. Payne, supernumerary.

Carysburg Circuit, H. E. Fuller; O. Richards, supernumerary.

Queah Mission, Charles A. Pitman.

BASSA DISTRICT, J. G. Thompson, presiding elder.

Buchanan Circuit, to be supplied.

Edina Circuit, James R. Moore.

Marshall Circuit, J. G. Thompson.

Mount Olive Station, James H. Deputie.

Durbinville Station, N. D. Russ.

SINOU DISTRICT, W. P. Kennedy, presiding elder.

Greenville, Louisiana, and Lexington, W. P. Kennedy; one to be supplied.

Sinou Mission, to be supplied.

CAPE PALMAS DISTRICT, T. Fuller, presiding elder.

Mount Emory and Tubmantown, Thomas Fuller.

Grebo Station, J. C. Lowrie.

Sardica Mission, to be supplied.

AFRICA.

The reported death of Dr. Livingstone, the intrepid explorer and Christian missionary, by the hand of brutal heathen, whose benefit he was seeking, adds another to the long list of sacrifices of good men for the welfare of Pagan Africa, so long debased and bestialized by the nefarious slave traffic.

It is remarkable that his life, so many times preserved from extreme peril as by miracle, should at last close upon the soil stained with the blood of men whose children he came to deliver, by the opening of a path for peaceful commerce.

Within the past ten years the slavers that have feared to touch the western coast have flocked to eastern Africa, and greatly revived the old trade.

With the purpose of solving certain geographical problems, and of striking a final blow at this Moloch of human victims in its last resort, in the very "ends of the earth," Dr. Livingstone, aided by noble friends in England and Scotland, was pressing his way into the heart of a region hitherto unexplored, when he fell by the hands of fiendish assassins.

To our dim vision, this is a dark and most unpropitious event; and yet who shall tell how wide and powerful may be its influence upon the opening future, under the beneficent hand of Him without whom never a sparrow "falleth to the ground?" Not in vain has fallen the long line of explorers and missionaries, whose dust mingles with the soil they trod in Africa, or whose lives, devoted to her welfare, have been brought to a premature end. Not in vain has the costly offering of philanthropy and religion been laid upon her altar "in journeyings often, in perils of waters, in perils by the heathen." The seed sown in tears and blood has taken root and sprung up. Missions exist and are increasing. A Christian Republic has come into being. Schools and churches and government, and peaceful commerce, and the various arts of civilization, have arisen upon the very sites of the insatiable barracoons. The blood of those who have fallen for Africa has proved the seed of a great harvest. Let us not distrust the wisdom and

goodness of that Providence which now deprives us of the labors of another of Africa's distinguished benefactors!

Let the past teach us to expect light out of darkness and good out of evil, seeing it is promised "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God."

Meanwhile, let us press with all earnestness the work of educating and elevating to their just position, so far as it depends on us, all her depressed descendants in our land, giving them an open field and every proper facility for achieving the highest ends in our own country, or any other spot of earth they may choose, with all the freedom we accord to any race or people of the globe. Let no constraint be laid upon them in regard to their heritage. Afford them every advantage for culture and development, whether they choose to remain with us, or like our sons, prefer to leave us for other fields. Great as our own need may be, if the Lord shall set apart any of them for preaching the Gospel in any form in Africa, or elsewhere, to their brethren, let us bid them "God speed." Great is our responsibility concerning these people—let us discharge it with Christian fidelity, not forgetting the marvellous workings of the Divine Providence in our land on their behalf, and for our profit, amid blood and suffering more profuse and mournful than the history of previous ages ever recorded.—*Vermont Chronicle*.

AFRICAN CIVILIZATION.

We are glad to see a very earnest effort making in this city and elsewhere to procure the ways and means for the large number of freedmen almost constantly seeking means to go to Africa. Just in proportion as these emigrants become intelligent and seek the welfare of their posterity and brethren, they seem desirous of making a home in the land of their fathers. The examples of such negroes as Roberts, Johnson, and Freeman, one the self-educated President of the College in Liberia, another an educated lawyer, and the third a graduate from Middlebury College, Vt., who are now most earnest laborers in Africa, are not without effect. In Africa these men feel they can secure that social and political equality which will maintain self-respect and fair influence among the nations of the earth.

The American Colonization Society has sent out some 13,000, and established the Republic of Liberia. The success was mainly through colored people, like President Roberts, Johnson, the Canandaigua lawyer; Freeman, the Vermont negro, who had graduated at Middlebury College, who was professor in Allegheny city in a College for colored people, and

who is now a professor in the College of Liberia. Men like these see, feel, and write that it is only in Africa that the equality, social and political, of the negro race can be maintained. There they are really emancipated and happy. There they behold the homes of their fathers, and there they expect to improve their race.

The difference in race, whether of prejudice, education, or otherwise, will exist in the future as in the past, and the right way is to educate the freedmen and send them, if they desire to go, to their fatherland. It is clearly proved that many are eager to go, and since the war the applications have been most numerous. A vessel sailed last year from Baltimore and Charleston, and another, with 321 emigrants, has just started from South Carolina. While we are receiving 60,000 Swiss in a year, a large colony from Holland, and in all some 300,000 white emigrants, it is not improbable that we shall soon see thousands of our colored people going to Africa.

Providence, it is believed, will, through the colored race, Christianize the millions of Africa. As it is, far more has been done in twenty years by the colony in Africa than in the first seventy years of the settlement of the colony of Plymouth, and far more than in any other colonial settlement for a corresponding period of time in the civilized world. The Africans returned to Africa have done much in the past, and the future is full of promise, if opportunities are rightly improved.—*New York Express*.

THE PACKET-SHIP GOLCONDA.

The Golconda, Captain B. Lovett, the packet-ship of the American Colonization Society, arrived in this city on Sunday, and took her position at Marshall's wharf. We paid her a visit yesterday, and were pleased to find her in every respect a superior vessel. Although not built for an emigrant ship, she is admirably adapted for the purpose, and can comfortably carry 650 to 700 emigrants. She is a handsome vessel, heavily sparred, having a round stern and tapering bow, and sits gracefully on the water. She was built in Warren, Maine, in 1853, but has undergone a most thorough repairing since her purchase by the Society, and now has a height of seven to eight feet between decks, and three large ventilators and three hatches, which afford sufficient ventilation. Her cooking apparatus is of the first order, and is capable of cooking, at the same time, a barrel of salt meat, with rice or potatoes, and baking a barrel of flour into bread.

At the time of our visit, Marshall's wharf presented a picturesque appearance, as the emigrants were bidding their

friends farewell and preparing for their voyage. Steps had been arranged to lead from the vessel to the wharf, and the colored damsels were assisted to and from the boat by their attentive beaux. The emigrants were in the highest spirits, and spoke of the promised land as the old country, and seemed to anticipate a pleasant and successful trip.

The Golconda cleared at the Custom House yesterday, with 300 emigrants. There are three native Africans, who were brought to this country before the late struggle, one of them having been a passenger on the *Wanderer*. These are now returning to their native country, and can speak from experience of its resources and the advantages of emigration. There is certainly a great charm to the colored people in being free, and living in a country and under a Government formed by themselves, and we sincerely hope that they may never regret their emigration, but will continue to send not only cheering accounts, but substantial inducements in the way of freight, which will make Liberia more popular than she is at present. —*Charleston Daily News*, May 21.

ITS CONDITION AND PROSPECTS.

We have received from Mr. H. W. Johnson, Jr., the colored lawyer from Canandaigua, N. Y., a lengthy communication on the capabilities of Liberia, from which we take the following extract:

During the time I have been here I have used every means in my power to ascertain the true state and condition of things in this country. I have not relied solely upon my own experience and observation, but have conversed freely with many of the most prominent men, including his Excellency, the President, the members of his Cabinet, ex-President Roberts, Chief Justice Roye, Rev. Alexander Crummell, Dr. McGill, the principal farmers up the St. Paul's river, and all the members of both branches of the Legislature; with merchants, mechanics and laboring men, doctors, lawyers—in fine, with both males and females, in order to obtain information from the best and most reliable sources.

I presume you are anxious to know what are the present condition and future prospects of Liberia, in an agricultural and commercial point of view. I answer, without any hesitation, very flattering. Americans have no idea of the amount of produce raised in this Republic, nor of the amount of trade and commerce on the coast of Liberia. Neither have they any idea of the number of vessels that arrive at and depart from the different ports of this Republic during the year. Besides, many vessels are employed in the domestic trade up and down

the coast and on the rivers. Many of these boats are built in Monrovia and other parts of this country.

The trade and commerce of Liberia are increasing rapidly. This stimulates the arm of industry and encourages agriculture. Trade and commerce excite a demand for the products of the soil. This demand increases the desire, on the part of the cultivators of the soil, to supply this demand, and thus satisfy the needs of trade and commerce. Hence, the Liberians are rapidly turning their attention to the cultivation of the soil as the best means of acquiring individual wealth and securing national prosperity.

It seems to me that it is impossible for any country in the world to hold out greater inducements for all men, but especially for the colored people of the United States, than Africa! What a noble field for the industry, enterprise, genius, and talents of the black men of America! What a shame it is that they will not avail themselves of the glorious privilege of benefiting themselves—blessing the two hundred millions of benighted heathen in this country—and of aiding in building up a nationality of colored men on the soil of Africa, the land of their forefathers! Why should they waste their energies and exhaust their strength for ages yet to come in a fruitless effort to accomplish in America what can be effected in Liberia in a single day? But inasmuch as we are told that there will be an end of all things on earth, let us hope that the madness and folly of this hour will soon pass away, that prejudice will finally yield to the dictates of reason, that the most enlightened colored men of America will finally come to the rational conclusion, that if they wish to secure peace and genuine liberty for themselves, manhood and independence for their children, they must seek a home on the soil of Africa, and link their destinies with the young but rising Republic of Liberia.

Ten years ago there were only two sugar farms on the banks of the St. Paul's river; now there are more than one hundred. Every one of these planters are also raising coffee, rice, &c. Is Liberia going backward, or moving slowly but surely onward? Mr. Sharp, one of the largest planters, says he has raised cane enough during the last year to make four hundred thousand pounds of sugar, five thousand gallons molasses, and two thousand gallons syrup.

I remain your humble servant,

H. W. JOHNSON, Jr.

LIBERIAN EXPLORATION.—Mr. Selim Aga, who travelled with Consul Burton up the Niger, is at Tebo, exploring that part of Africa. Tebo is eighty miles up the Cavalla river, Cape Palmas. It is reported that Mr. Aga has made some important discoveries.

LIST OF EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.

BY THE SHIP GOLCONDA, FROM CHARLESTON, S. C., MAY 30, 1867.

From Marion District, S. C., for Bealey, Grand Bassa County.

No.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Educa- tion.	Religion.
1	Cornelius B. Reeves...	28	Minister.	R. & W.	Baptist.
2	Catharine Reeves	27	.....	R. & W.	Baptist.
3	Nathaniel B. Reeves.....	12			
4	Caroline M. Reeves.....	7			
5	Augustus C. Reeves.....	5			
6	Rosalia B. Reeves.....	3			
7	Cornelius C. Reeves.....	2			
8	Golder T. Reeves.....	6 mos.			
9	Enos Reeves.....	23	Farmer.	R. & W.	Baptist.
10	Minda Reeves.....	34			
11	Betsy Reeves.....	20			
12	Mary Reeves.....	19	.....		Baptist.
13	Herod Reeves.....	17	.....	Read.	
14	Martha Reeves.....	14			
15	Ransom Reeves.....	12			
16	Pierce Reeves.....	10			
17	David Reeves.....	5			
18	Annis Reeves.....	14			
19	Henry Reeves.....	12			
20	Lucy Reeves.....	10			
21	Nellie Reeves.....	6			
22	Catharine Reeves.....	4			
23	Louisa Reeves.....	3 mos.			
24	Allen Reeves.....	32	Farmer.	Read.	Baptist.
25	Candace Reeves.....	25			
26	Joseph F. Reeves.....	9			
27	McIntyre Reeves.....	7			
28	Abraham Reeves.....	5			
29	Benjamin Reeves.....	3			
30	Charlotte Reeves.....	14			
31	Aaron Durant.....	62	Farmer.	.....	Baptist.
32	Priscilla Durant.....	48	.....	.....	Baptist.
33	Annie Durant.....	19	.....	.....	Baptist.
34	Saunders Durant.....	17			
35	Julia Durant.....	15			
36	Swindell Durant.....	13			
37	Charlotte Durant.....	11			
38	Dora Durant.....	8			
39	Johnson Durant.....	1			
40	Hester Hodges.....	35	.....	.....	Baptist.
41	Calhoun Hodges.....	13			
42	Washington Hodges.....	13			
43	Matilda Hodges.....	11			
44	Matilla Hodges.....	40	.....	.....	Baptist.
45	Thomas Hodges.....	23	Farmer.		
46	Nancy Hodges.....	22	.....	.....	Baptist.

No.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Educa- tion.	Religion.
47	James Hodges.....	15			
48	Melvina Hodges.....	11			
49	James Owens.....	44	Farmer.	Read.	Baptist.
50	Hannah Owens.....	36			
51	Amanda Owens.....	16			
52	Rebecca Owens.....	14			
53	Alvey Owens.....	12			
54	Mary Owens.....	8			
55	Annice Owens.....	7			
56	William Owens.....	6			
57	Sarah Owens.....	3			
58	President Owens.....	1			
59	Luke Garrill.....	52	Farmer.		Baptist.
60	Louisa Garrill.....	48			Baptist.
61	Temperance Garrill.....	27			
62	Hinyard Garrill.....	21	Farmer.		Baptist.
63	Nancy Garrill.....	18			Baptist.
64	Vander Garrill.....	17			
65	Emma Z. Garrill.....	15			
66	Caston Garrill.....	12			
67	Furman Garrill.....	11			
68	Henry Garrill.....	9			
69	Tillman Garrill.....	9			
70	Ellen Garrill.....	8			
71	Caledonia Garrill.....	5			
72	Manthe Garrill.....	37			
73	Buchanan Garrill.....	12			
74	Ida Garrill.....	8			
75	Louisa Garrill.....	6			
76	Lincoln Garrill.....	1			
77	Bethel Garrill.....	23			
78	Griffin Garrill.....	22	Farmer.		
79	Azar Garrill.....	18			
80	Jackson Garrill.....	21	Farmer.		
81	Grace Garrill.....	40			
82	Amanda Garrill.....	17			
83	Maggie Garrill.....	17			Baptist.
84	Selia Garrill.....	7 mos.			
85	Rose Smithey.....	65			Methodist.
86	Richard Smithey.....	27	Carpenter.	Read.	
87	Sarah Smithey.....	45			
88	Maggie Smithey.....	8			
89	Rebecca Smithey.....	6			
90	Sallie Smithey.....	4			
91	Garrett Williams.....	35	Cooper.		
92	Frances Williams.....	31			
93	Harvey Williams.....	12			
94	Kindry Williams.....	10			
95	Julia Williams.....	8			
96	Arty Williams.....	5			
97	Priscilla Campbell.....	52			
98	John Campbell.....	4			

No.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Educa- tion.	Religion.
99	Harriet Wheeler.....	35			
100	Charlotte Wheeler.....	16			
101	Vander Wheeler.....	9			
102	Victoria Wheeler.....	7			
103	Julia Wheeler.....	5			
104	William Wheeler.....	1			
105	Wesley Brady.....	35	Cooper.		
106	Julia Ann Brady.....	31			
107	Hiram Brady.....	12			
108	Augustus Brady.....	10			
109	Laura Brady.....	4			
110	Madison Brady.....	8 mos.			
111	Julia Angell.....	20			
112	Henry Reeves.....	17			
113	Tracy Reeves.....	19			
114	Albert Sidney Reeves...	5			
115	Adeline Lambert.....	15			
116	Charles Belcher.....	21	Farmer.		

From Richmond, Va., for Buchanan, Grand Bassa County.

117	Sarah W. Stewart.....	45	Baptist.
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From Philadelphia, Pa., for Bexley, Grand Bassa County.

118	Jarret Neil.....	42	Farmer.	Read.	Baptist.
119	Janie Neil.....	48	.....	Read.	Baptist.
120	Ambrose Neil.....	7			
121	William Ford.....	22	Laborer.	Read.	
122	William Rees.....	24	Farmer.	Read.	

From Philadelphia, Pa., for Monrovia.

123	Francis C. Davis.....	9	Read.	
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From Charleston, S. C., for Monrovia.

124	Catharine Simmons.....	68	Methodist.
125	William Simmons.....	24	
126	Sarah Gaskin.....	29	.....	R. & W.	Methodist.
127	Elizabeth J. Gaskin.....	15			
128	John Gaskin.....	7			
129	Joseph Gaskin.....	6			
130	Sheppard Gaskin.....	3			
131	Catharine Gaskin.....	1			
132	Henry Frazier.....	34	Engineer.	Read.	Methodist.

From Albemarle County, Virginia, for Carysburg.

No.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Educa- tion.	Religion.
133	Julia Douglas.....	23	.....	.....	Baptist.
134	Robert Douglas.	6	.....	.....
135	David Douglas.....	4	.....	.....
136	Elizabeth Douglas.....	21	.....	.....	Baptist.

From Newberry, South Carolina, for Carysburg.

137	Charles Wilson.....	51	Farmer.	.....	Baptist.
138	Fannie Wilson.....	52	.....	.....	Methodist.
139	Washington Wilson...	26	Farmer.	.....	Methodist.
140	Alexander Wilson.....	22	Farmer.	.....	Methodist.
141	Caroline Wilson.....	19			
142	Morgan Wilson.....	3			
143	Calhoun Wilson.....	15			
144	Willie Wilson.....	5			
145	Amos Hollingsworth...	26	Farmer.		
146	Eliz'b'th Hollingsworth.	25			
147	Emma Hollingsworth...	8			
148	James P. Wallace.....	52	Cook.	.....	Methodist.
149	Martin Brown.....	50	Shoemaker.	.....	Baptist.
150	Betsy Brown.....	50		.....	Baptist.
151	Sally Thompson.....	22		Read.	
152	Mary Black.....	24			
153	John Black.....	3			
154	John Brown.....	22	Farmer.	Read.	Methodist.
155	Minta Stone.....	17			
156	Sally Wagner.....	50		.....	Baptist.
157	Wesley Williams.....	23	Farmer.		
158	Margaret Williams.....	21			
159	Jane Williams.....	8			
160	Melmoth A. Williams...	6			
161	Edward Wagner.....	27	Farmer.		
162	Martha Wagner.....	20			
163	James Wagner.....	8 mos.			
164	Samuel Bates.....	30	Farmer.		
165	Isabella Bates.....	31			
166	Henry Bates.....	14			
167	Richard Bates.....	12			
168	Anne Bates.....	8			
169	Margaret Ann Bates...	13			
170	Joseph Bates.....	9			
171	Mary Boyd.....	23			
172	John B. Boyd.....	5			
173	Cornelia E. Boyd.....	3			
174	Frances L. Boyd.....	1			
175	Drusilla Boyd.....	45			Methodist.
176	Edith Boyd.....	13			
177	James Boyd.....	10			
178	Chany Boyd.....	7			

No.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Educa- tion.	Religion.
179	Dalitha Boyd.....	4			Baptist.
180	Betsy Meredith.....	65	.....	.....
181	Durinda Meredith.....	10			
182	Laura Meredith.....	5			
183	Lela Meredith.....	3			
184	Clara Hollingsworth....	50			
185	Thomas Jackson.....	15			

From Baltimore, Maryland, for Cape Palmas

186	William H. Buchanan..	31	Druggist.	R. & W.	
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From Aiken, South Carolina, for Cape Palmas.

187	James Gadsden.....	28	Shoemaker.	R. & W.	R. Catholic.
188	Anna Gadsden.....	25	Read.	R. Catholic.
189	Joseph Gadsden.....	8	Read.	
190	James E. Gadsden.....	9 mos.			
191	Peter Brown.....	36	Laborer.		Methodist
192	Margaret Brown.....	39			
193	Sarah Sharper.....	40	.....	.....
194	Limus Sharper.....	16			
195	Samson Sharper.....	14			
196	Maria Sharper.....	12			
197	Edward Sharper.....	4			
198	Jane Hankinson.....	22			
199	Alston Hankinson.....	4			
200	Charles Lawrence.....	30			
201	Sarah Lawrence.....	23			
202	Jones J. Robinson.....	40			
203	Mary Robinson.....	25			
204	Mollie Robinson.....	12			
205	Jasper Robinson.....	4 mos.			

From Charleston, South Carolina, for Cape Palmas.

206	Stepney Nelson.....	70	Stone Cutter.		Methodist.
207	Rose Nelson.....	70	.....	.....	Methodist.
208	Isaac Knox.....	49	Farmer.	Read.	Methodist.
209	Fanny Knox.....	47	.....	.....	Methodist.
210	Rose Perry.....	26	.....	R. & W.	Methodist.
211	William Perry.....	2			
212	Phoebe Knox.....	7			
213	Thomas Knox.....	5			
214	Richard Ferguson.....	12			
215	Elizabeth Ferguson....	7			
216	George Williams.....	50	Plasterer	Read.	Baptist.

No.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Educa- tion.	Religion.
217	Caroline Williams.....	41	.....	.....	Baptist.
218	John Williams.....	7	.....	.....
219	Samuel Coleman.....	39	Farmer.	Read.	
220	Judy Coleman.....	20	.....	.....
221	Samuel J. Thomas.....	18	Farmer.	Read.	
222	Maria Prince.....	40	.....	.....
223	Sarah Ann Prince	13	.....	.....
224	Scott Prince.....	10	.....	.....
225	Charles Heyward.....	21	Upholsterer.	R. & W.	
226	Joseph Halback	13	.....	.....
227	Alexander Carter.....	18	Clerk.	R. & W.	
228	George Thompson.....	23	Farmer.	.....	Methodist.
229	Guion Trumbull.....	21	Waiter.	.....
230	Jane Trumbull.....	26	.....	.....
231	John Simmons.....	20	Farmer.	.....
232	David J. Castile.....	18	Laborer.	.....
233	Hardtime Middleton....	19	Plasterer.	.....
234	George Tucker.....	24	Bricklayer.	.....
235	Lavinia Barnet.....	18	.....	.....	Baptist.
236	John Richardson	21	Waiter.	Read.	
237	Scipio Pinckney.....	21	Farmer.	.....
238	Andrew Brown.....	26	Farmer.	.....
239	Susan Marshall.....	58	.....	R. & W.	
240	Thomas Kennedy.....	25	Bricklayer.	.....	Methodist.
241	Edward Ramsey.....	36	Waiter.	.....
242	Charles McCrea.....	26	Farmer.	.....
243	Harris Daniels.....	21	Farmer.	.....	Methodist
244	Rainey Williams.....	15	.....	.....
245	Charles W. Pencile.....	36	Painter.	R. & W.	

From Charleston, South Carolina, for Sinou.

246	Elias Mumford.....	32	Bricklayer.	.....	Baptist.
247	Sarah Mumford.....	31	.....	.....	Baptist.
248	Fanny Mumford.....	10	.....	.....
249	Edward Mumford.....	8	.....	.....
250	Julius Mumford.....	5	.....	.....
251	Flanders Wilson.....	49	Engineer.	Read.	
252	Betsy Wilson.....	60	.....	.....	Baptist.
253	Ellen Lucas.....	45	.....	.....	Methodist.
254	Isaac Lucas.....	21	Carpenter.	.....
255	Thomas Wade.....	32	Bricklayer.	Read.	Methodist.
256	Elizabeth Wade.....	26	.....	.....	Methodist.
257	Grace Wade.....	8	.....	.....
258	Thomas Wade, Jr.....	8 mos.	.....	.....
259	Richard Webster.....	27	Laborer.	.....
260	Ellen Webster.....	28	.....	.....	Methodist.
261	Henry Webster.....	12	.....	.....
262	Thomas Webster.....	10	.....	.....
263	William Webster.....	1	.....	.....

No.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Educa- tion.	Religion.
264	Charles Martin.....	28	Farmer.	.....	Baptist.
265	Henry Williams.....	24	Bricklayer.	.....	Methodist.
266	Louisa Williams.....	20	.....	.....	Methodist.
267	John Baring.....	41	Butcher.	R. & W	.....
268	Rachel Baring	16	.....	Read.	Methodist.

From Columbus, Georgia, for Sinou.

269	John F. Simpson.....	52	Farmer.	Read.	.....
270	Sarah D. Simpson.....	25	.....	Read.	.....
271	Joseph D. Simpson.....	5	.....	.....	.....
272	Gabriel D. Simpson.....	18 m's.	.....	.....	.....
273	Francis Simpson.....	25	Farmer.	R. & W.	.....
274	Maria Simpson.....	24	.....	.....	.....
275	Elizabeth Simpson.....	5	.....	.....	.....
276	Alfred Heward.....	21	Farmer.	.....	.....

From Macon, Georgia, for Sinou.

277	Lewis Sherman.....	37	Painter.	Read.	Presbyterian.
278	Lewis Sherman, Jr.....	18	.....	R. & W.	.....
279	Ida Sherman.....	12	.....	Read.	.....
280	Hosea Sherman.....	10	.....	Read.	.....
281	Maria S. Sherman.....	8	.....	Read.	.....
282	Charles A. Sherman.....	2	.....	.....	.....
283	Henry Wingfield.....	31	Cab't Maker.	.....	Presbyterian.
284	Mary Wingfield.....	30	.....	.....	Presbyterian.
285	Charles Williams.....	23	Cook.	.....	Presbyterian.
286	Adeline Williams.....	15	.....	.....	Presbyterian.
287	Mary J. Williams.....	7 mos.	.....	.....	.....
288	Nancy Williams.....	7	.....	.....	.....
289	Jackson Bookter.....	48	Carpenter.	R. & W.	Baptist.
290	Martha Bookter.....	35	.....	.....	Presbyterian.
291	Emma Bookter.....	12	.....	R. & W.	.....
292	Wilfred Locket.....	40	Laborer.	.....	Baptist.
293	Martina Locket.....	35	.....	.....	.....
294	Decatur Locket.....	10	.....	.....	.....
295	Chelson Mills.....	41	Farmer.	.....	Baptist.
296	Maria Mills.....	40	.....	.....	Baptist.
297	Wiley Mills.....	16	.....	Read.	.....
298	Henry Davis.....	36	Blacksmith.	.....	.....
299	Sarah J. Davis.....	27	.....	.....	Methodist.
300	Mary C. Davis.....	9	.....	Read.	.....
301	Lucinda Driver.....	48	.....	.....	Methodist.
302	Mary Beal.....	30	.....	.....	.....
303	Daniel Beal.....	9	.....	.....	.....
304	Julia Beal.....	6	.....	.....	.....

No.	Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Educa- tion.	Religion.
305	Margaret Cuthbert.....	18			
306	Walter Marion Cuthbert	1			
307	Uzeil Sherman.....	33	Carpenter.	Read.	Baptist.
308	Leticia Sherman.....	34			Baptist.
309	Sarah Sherman.....	15			
310	John M. Sherman.....	4			
311	Lizzie Sherman.....	1			
312	William Bigham.....	38	Painter.		
313	Eliza Bigham.....	26			
314	John William Bigham.	1			
315	Eder Spicer.....	36	Barber.	Read.	
316	Rebecca Spicer.....	18		Read.	
317	Monroe Rives.....	40	Farmer.		
318	Elmira Rives.....	25			
319	Andrew Jackson.....	38	Engineer.		
320	Frances Jackson.....	40			Baptist.
321	Henry Davis.....	22	Engineer.		

NOTE.—The foregoing-named persons make a total of 12,230 emigrants settled in Liberia by the American Colonization Society.

THE INCREASING WORK.

The work of the American Colonization Society grows in importance and interest. Nine hundred and thirty-eight emigrants, mostly "freedmen," have embarked for Liberia within the last six months. These were all spontaneous movements, while not a few had long been preparing and praying for the time to come when they could go to their ancestral land. We have promised to meet the anxiously expressed desire of many others for passage, if our friends will give us the means to do so.

Shall we have the ability furnished us? We feel confident there are those who love this Society and the blessed work it is doing, who are able and willing to say that it shall be sustained. We ask for special contributions, and that an opportunity to contribute to it may be afforded by every church on the Sabbath immediately preceding or succeeding the coming FOURTH OF JULY, a period usually observed for the annual collection in behalf of the cause. Let all our friends do what they can.

DEPARTURE OF OUR SPRING EXPEDITION.

The Colonization Society's packet-ship *Golconda*, which left Baltimore on the 7th, went to sea from Charleston, S. C., the 30th of May, with three hundred and twenty-one emigrants for Liberia. Of these 116 are from Marion district, 19 from Aiken, 49 from Newberry, and 72 from Charleston, S. C.; 45 from Macon, and 8 from Columbus, Ga.; 4 from Albemarle county, and 1 from Richmond, Va.; 1 from Baltimore, and 6 from Philadelphia.

Their destination is: Monrovia, 10; Carysburg, 53; Sinou 76; Grand Bassa county, 122; and Cape Palmas, 60.

The trades or occupations are represented by 31 farmers, 5 bricklayers, 5 laborers, 4 carpenters, 4 engineers, 3 painters, 3 waiters, 2 shoemakers, 2 coopers, 2 cooks, 2 plasterers, 1 minister, 1 clerk, 1 stone-cutter, 1 upholsterer, 1 cabinet-maker, 1 blacksmith, 1 barber, 1 butcher, and 1 druggist. Thirty-one can read, and eighteen can both read and write.

Religiously, there are 42 communicants of the Baptist church, 27 of the Methodist, 5 of the Presbyterian, and 2 Roman Catholic, making 76 professing Christians.

Three are native Africans returning to their own country, one of them being a slave taken into Savannah, a few years ago, in the celebrated *Wanderer*.

These were all spontaneous movements on the part of the emigrants. Many more would have gone, but are under contract to labor for the season. In November next, when the *Golconda* is expected to sail again for Liberia, she will doubtless be crowded to her utmost capacity, as applications for passage are already being made. Many of these proceed from the relatives and friends of those who went out last fall on the same ship, and have written favorably of the country as the true home of intelligent, industrious, and enterprising people of color.

Nine hundred and thirty-eight emigrants have been sent to Liberia within the last six months by the American Colonization Society. To meet the demands made upon its benevolence, the Society needs the aid of the friends of the colored race, who, while benefiting their condition by removal to Africa, are at the same time helping in the most efficient manner to civilize and Christianize a mighty continent.

THE PRESIDENCY OF LIBERIA.

We have received letters from Monrovia as late as May 11. These represent the six hundred emigrants landed last January from the Golconda to be going through their acclimation with remarkable and gratifying success.

The result of the general election held May 7th, for President, Vice President, Senators, and Representatives, was not known. President Warner having declined a re-election, Rev. James S. Payne, Dr. James M. Moore, and Hon. Edward J. Roye were candidates for the Presidency, and Hon. Joseph T. Gibson, Hon. C. M. Parsons, and Hon. John Marshall were candidates for the Vice-Presidency. The prevalent belief was that Mr. Roye had been chosen.

Mr. Roye was born at Newark, Ohio, February 3, 1815, and received his education at the Ohio University, at Athens. He lived in Terre Haute, Indiana, from 1838 to 1845. The following year he removed to Liberia. In 1849 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, and at its organization was chosen Speaker. He has since served in the Senate, and in 1864 was appointed and confirmed as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, which position he still holds.

Mr. Roye has been eminently successful as a merchant, not only at Monrovia but along the African coast, and in England and the United States, running a vessel owned by himself, and carrying the flag of his adopted country. His invariable rule in business has been not to ask or give credit. The writer, not a long time since, saw a check of Mr. Roye's for several thousand dollars on one of the banks of New York, given at his store, in Monrovia, which was paid as promptly as though the drawer belonged to Wall street.

LETTERS FROM LIBERIA.

The following communications from citizens of Liberia will be found to possess much interesting information in regard to the emigration last fall, the formation of a new settlement at Grand Cape Mount, and the progress of affairs in the Republic.

The remarks of Mr. Wilson, though intended mainly for the residents of a certain-named city in this country, may be read

with profit by all the members of his race. There never was a time when intelligent and reliable families of color, if they would but examine the subject dispassionately, and use their own unbiased judgment in forming their conclusions in regard to emigration, would be so likely, so sure to desire to remove to Liberia, and with the hope and certainty of rising to the full degree to which they are capable of making their way by self-exertion.

FROM REV. H. W. ERSKINE.

ROBERTSFORT, *March 6, 1867.*

MY DEAR SIR:—I am happy to inform you that the 150 people landed here are contented and happy in their new homes. The lands are already surveyed, plotted, and allotted to them, and many have planted patches of corn, potatoes, and garden vegetables, which are growing finely. Each married man received twenty-five acres, and single persons ten acres. The new settlement is laid out on the river Marfie, which runs N.N.E. from Cape Mount, about sixteen or eighteen miles from its mouth. The lands are very fertile, and afford plenty of good timber for building purposes; such as rosewood, oak, redwood, &c., &c., &c. Water is plentiful and of the best quality. In short, the new settlement, which we named, before we left America, SCHIEFFELIN, after our excellent Minister to your Government, Henry M. Schieffelin, Esq., whose disinterested labors and numerous acts of kindness for the up-building of Liberia, and its future prosperity and progress, are known to but few, is in one of the best districts of Liberia. First, it is in the centre of the rice country. Second, palm-oil, camwood, ivory, rice, cotton, and country cloths are brought constantly to market through this region. Third, fish of the finest quality are plentiful in the rivers and creeks. Fourth, the roads leading to the interior, and the Gallinas and Manna countries, lie in this district. It affords every facility for cheap living, while the soil seems to say, "Come and till me and I will reward your industry a thousand-fold." Nature has made it a healthy and inviting spot for the enterprising and industrious husbandman. An English trading-house is established here, and is doing a large business. Let our intelligent people come to Cape Mount, as they cannot do better anywhere. I feel it a duty I owe to them to do all I can to encourage them to come to their fatherland, and am willing to spend the remainder of my life in such a labor of love. My friends in Tennessee write to me to return again next fall, but I cannot promise them. Had I the means, I would willingly devote one or two years in the United States in giving information and directing my people to Liberia. I think I could be as useful to my race in that as in any other way.

Yours truly,

H. W. ERSKINE.

FROM MR. H. W. JOHNSON, JR.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, *March 6, 1867.*

DEAR SIR:—I was glad to witness the arrival of the emigrants by both vessels. May they continue to come. That they will do so I have no doubt, Reason and common sense will triumph over pride and prejudice in the end. There is no doubt but that Liberia is a glorious home for the colored population of America. Let them come by the hundreds—by the thousands. But let them rely upon the cultivation of the soil, and, with the blessing of God, none will fail. Emigrants to Liberia, to the soil, to the soil resort for a living, and you will surely succeed!

Everything has improved here since my first arrival. Agriculture and commerce are on the increase. Fine buildings—brick and stone—are being erected both in Monrovia and on the banks of the St. Paul's river. Public confidence is being restored, trade is increasing, crops are growing finely; in fine, we may safely predict a bright future for the young Republic of Liberia. Only give us population, and everything will follow in its train in due season.

Since I wrote you last we have lost our youngest daughter—not from fever, but consumption, which had fully developed itself before we left America. She was not quite fourteen years old. The remainder of us still have chills and fever, but we are gradually getting better. If no accidents happen, I will commence my coffee farm in April. I am fully satisfied, after the most careful inquiry and my own observation, that the culture of coffee, ginger, pepper, arrow-root, pea-nuts, &c., are the most remunerative in Liberia. The cultivation of these products requires the least amount of capital, is of the least care and trouble, and the least expensive. They always sell in the Liberian market for good specie prices. Sugar, cotton, &c., require much time, labor, and capital to be employed before we can receive any returns. I have a few coffee trees in my yard—about twenty; they bloom, blossom, and bear the whole year. All the trees now have ripe coffee, green coffee just coming out of the bud, coffee just ready to ripen, and new blossoms on the tree. We must wait three or four years before we can realize much from coffee; after this time they are a source of wealth to the owner. The cost of preparing a coffee farm is comparatively trifling as compared with the cost of preparing a sugar farm. Many who once raised the sugar-cane have abandoned its cultivation, and are now raising coffee. The price of sugar here is only four and a-half and five cents per pound, while coffee now brings twenty cents per pound, in specie. However, many of our sugar planters are making money, among whom are Hon. Augustus Washington, Jesse Sharp, W. Spencer Anderson, the Coopers, Mr. Roe, Thomas Howland, and many others.

There is no danger of the cultivation of sugar being abandoned in Liberia—by no means. Its cultivation will increase in proportion to the facilities they have for grinding the cane and preparing it for market. New steam mills are coming into the country, and old ones are being repaired. Mr.

Washington has fixed his mill after the latest improved style of the mills in the British West Indies. He can now grind twice as much cane in a day, at one-fourth the expense. He has also leased for a season the celebrated "Lloyd Mill." He has expended about \$2,000 in fixing this like his own mill. This is a steam mill, and twice as large as any in Liberia; I have forgotten the amount it can grind in a day. He had seven or eight large kettles to make the sugar in, but I have just been informed by a friend that double this number would not be sufficient to keep the mill grinding to its full capacity. Mr. Washington is doing more to promote the culture of the sugar-cane, to encourage agriculture, commerce, internal improvements, home industry, &c., than any one with whom I am acquainted in Liberia. He has kept constantly employed from thirty to sixty men in his various occupations. He is truly the poor man's friend.

About fourteen years ago he commenced clearing off a farm opposite Millsburg, over twenty miles up the St. Paul's river, at the head of navigation. He was then poor and penniless, without friends or capital to assist him. What a change within that time! He now has over six hundred acres of land in a body, a large quantity under cultivation; he owns over a thousand acres altogether; he has several stores and trading factories, and a vessel for coast-wise trade. He will ship to America or England this year over one hundred thousand pounds of sugar, and syrup and molasses in proportion. These facts I get from Mr. Washington himself. I have visited his farm; it is under a fine state of cultivation, and he is constantly making useful improvements. The Carysburg road runs through his farm.

This is what Liberia will do for all industrious and enterprising colored men who will seek a home on her soil, and cultivate the soil. Oh, but the African fever! Well, what is there about it? I confess I suffered very much from its effects, but I am not dead yet, and hope and expect to live until my time comes to die. When that hour arrives, die we must, whether in Asia, Africa, Europe, or America. If any refuse to emigrate because they wish to live forever, then I candidly advise them not to come to Africa. Here, sooner or later, all will surely die.

Notwithstanding all the fever I have had, yet, I have enjoyed better health, and suffered less from pain than I did during the same length of time within the last ten years I lived in America. God being my helper, I expect to succeed and prosper in Liberia.

Your humble friend,

H. W. JOHNSON, JR.

FROM MR. JAMES W. WILSON.

ROBERTSFORT, GRAND CAPE MOUNT, *February, 14, 1867.*

SIR:—I write these few lines, hoping they may have some impression on my relations and friends in Augusta, Georgia. When I came to this country, in 1856, they were in bondage and could not leave; but since that time Providence has released them; and when I saw, in the *October Repository*, that there were so many from Macon, Georgia, and not one from Augusta had

given in his name to come to his own country, I must say that I was truly astonished.

As I have been here over ten years, and some of the people in America do not believe that they can live in Liberia, I have determined to make some sacrifice, and have procured a passage with Captain Alexander, who will leave the coast for the United States in June next. I hope my relations and friends in Augusta, Georgia, will all be ready, and that the Colonization Society will be able to give them a passage to this country, where they may enjoy all the rights granted by our Constitution without hindrance.

The black man need not remain in America, expecting to get on an equality with the white man. He may excel the latter in ability, but his black skin will keep him distinct. As there was but one Father in the beginning, therefore one blood, though adapted to different climates, so he of African extraction is related to Africa as much as the plants of the tropics are to that region.

You are doubtless aware that tropical plants must be kept in hot-houses or they will die during the winter season when removed to a cold climate. Those who value them will do all in their power to save them, but those who care not will suffer frost and snow to fall on them, destroying not only the leaves, but the very roots. I therefore beg to inquire, is there no way of saving the black people from the heavy frost of prejudice existing in America? I think there is. Let them come to Liberia.

Will the American Government not aid in sending them here? I think it will if the matter is properly laid before it, as it would be decidedly less expensive to place the plants in a warm house than to employ men to shelter them from the frost and snow of prejudice now existing, and, judging from appearances, must continue to do so for centuries. Yes, until these plants are removed to their natural clime, will the true followers of Christ, both North and South, cause the souls of many black and many white men to be lost.

My dear brethren, can you not be a Moses unto the black men in North America? Moses did not only prevail on Pharaoh to release the Children of Israel from Egyptian bondage, but lead them out to the "Land of Promise." Will not the Christian Churches be a Caleb and a Joshua to the colored people in the United States, by aiding the American Colonization Society to send them to their fatherland? I think they will, and I hope they will. I pray they will not give up the good work so well begun by the Society in this dark and benighted land.

My dear brethren of African blood, will you be directed and guided by the sixth chapter of Deuteronomy? You need not hesitate to come to this country because you have no money, for there are many of my friends and relations in Augusta who know that in the month of April, 1856, I walked up and down Broad street, Green street, and other streets in that beautiful city (which I so dearly loved) in order to raise a balance of \$500 to enable me to get my wife, at that time belonging to a lady who raised her as if she

was her own daughter, but was opposed to her coming to this country for fear she might suffer. Thank God, she yielded, and I brought my wife with me, notwithstanding I had but \$2.62½.

The fine ship Golconda arrived here on the 27th December, 1866, with a large lot of emigrants, all in good health. I am truly pleased to say they are doing well. But one death has taken place up to this date, and that was from intoxication and unnecessary exposure. Permit me, though I am not a medical man, to say that the "African fever" is nothing more than the "chills and fever" in Georgia or Florida, and if emigrants would only obey the advice of the physicians and old citizens, they would have little or no acclimating fever. Those who came with me to Cape Mount in the ship Elvira Owen, and heeded what was said to them, scarcely had any fever.

Rev. Mr. Erskine has selected a beautiful place on the north side of the Marlie river as a settlement for the emigrants that came here with him in the Golconda. It is about eighteen miles from the coast. A good many of them are planting as fast as they can, and I believe they will prove a great benefit to the Republic, though many of them have but little more than what they have on their backs. They seem determined to be something if work will do it. I am heartily glad to see them cultivating the soil, and bringing out its valuable resources. We have a rich country, and all we want are men and capital. Iron ore is in great abundance, and other natural wealth that we have given no attention to.

I remain yours, most truly,

JAMES W. WILSON.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF LIBERIA,

For the Fiscal year ending September 30, 1865.

IMPORTS.	VALUE.
Cotton goods.....	\$18,091 88
Pork.....	2,914 85
Beef.....	1,295 76
Flour.....	6,868 30
Fish.....	6,794 89
Miscellaneous.....	173,458 20
	<u>\$209,423 88</u>
EXPORTS.	VALUE.
333,505 gallons Palm oil.....	\$132,560 03
113½ tons Camwood.....	4,279 97
306,219 pounds Sugar.....	14,826 25
18,015 gallons Syrup molasses.....	2,147 96
16,657 bushels Palm kernels.....	9,711 30
242 Hides.....	105 00
3,934 Country Cloths.....	3,138 45
14,272 pounds Coffee.....	2,886 39
6,353 feet Lumber.....	239 85
1,908 pounds Ivory.....	1,381 27
150 kroos Rice.....	75 00
	<u>\$171,351 47</u>

GOVERNMENTS IN TREATY RELATION WITH LIBERIA.

NAME.	WHEN SIGNED.	RATIFIED BY LIBERIA.
Great Britain.....	November 21, 1848.....	July 25, 1849.
France.....	April 7, 1852.....	November 29, 1854.
Lubeck.....	May 29, 1855.....	February 12, 1856.
Bremen.....	May 29, 1855.....	February 12, 1856.
Hamburg.....	May 29, 1855.....	February 12, 1856.
Belgium.....	March 29, 1858.....	May 17, 1859.
Denmark.....	May 1, 1860.....	May 29, 1861.
United States.....	October 21, 1862.....	January 12, 1863.
Italy.....	October 23, 1862.....	April 4, 1863.
Sweden and Norway...	September 1, 1863.....	February 12, 1864.
Holland.....	December 20, 1863.....	May 17, 1864.
Hayti.....	January 14, 1864.....	August 28, 1864.
Portugal.....	March 4, 1865.....	March 10, 1866.

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The following beautiful and noble appeal for funds was issued by a committee of the New Jersey Colonization Society last November. We have not had an earlier space for it. We commend it to all our readers in New Jersey and in other States.

NEWARK, *November, 1866.*

DEAR SIR: The New Jersey Colonization Society sends you greeting, with the forceful description of one thousand one hundred and sixty-five (1,165) of our colored population, who have sought passage to Liberia in the Parent Society's good ship Golconda. They consist of families of men, women, and children; some mechanics, some farmers—most of them the better class of Freedmen, who can read and write, and are intelligent and religious. Six hundred (600) of these are now on the ocean, that number filling the capacity of the ship, allowing for proper stores and freight. Facts and a prospect are alone needed in this cause with Jerseymen, whose Stockton earned the laurels of his young manhood on the coast of Africa, whose Finley and Alexander gave to it the fervor of their toil and prayer.

We purpose, under God, to take a fair part in the good work of supplying Liberia with intelligent Christian industry in the persons of her own offspring. And among the many incentives and sanctions that actuate us to early fidelity is this: if we act heartily now, we need not do it long. History, written under our own eyes, proves that in a few years we shall not be asked to aid in the African's voyage home, for the whole matter will be transacted through Liberian bankers, as now

our thriving family servants forward drafts to bring from Europe their dear (though poor) beloved.

We heartily invite you, sir, to our Annual Meeting at Newark, on the afternoon and evening of Friday, January 4, 1867. We expect speeches from able and believing friends, and shall then choose Delegates on the basis of one for every five hundred dollars (\$500) paid by our State into the treasury of the Parent Society during the year. These Delegates will be our members of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society for one year, with fullest right to counsel and to vote. Last year Connecticut entitled herself to nine members (9,) while we could appoint but two (2,) and for several years had sent but one (1.)

That Society will soon enter upon the second half century of noble aims, and her auxiliaries can now render most timely support and cheer. In this work of beneficent love let us rally from city and village, from office and farm, from pulpit and pew; and, if we lay upon this altar one-thousandth part of what the Lord inclined us to offer for the oneness of our Union, Africa will be redeemed. All that may be given will go right to its aim. Our most worthy officers serve the Society without compensation, and our annual Delegates fare at their own charges. In brotherly spirit we present this call to churches which have not yet acted, and to all who would rather participate than not.

The address of our Treasurer is Charles S. Graham, Esq., Cashier of Essex County National Bank, Newark.

WM. H. STEELE,
WM. C. ROBERTS,
WM. G. LORD,

Committee.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

PASSENGERS FROM LIBERIA.—The ship *Golconda*, which arrived at Baltimore April 3d, brought the following persons, viz.: Captain S. C. Bailey and Captain Lefevre, who took out vessels bought or built in this country to the order of Liberian merchants; Rev. Albert Woodson, Mrs. Sarah C. Blyden and three children and servant; Mrs. Louisa E. Freeman and two children, Miss Matilda E. Powell, Mrs. Virginia S. Witherspoon, Mr. Samuel Coombs, and Mr. Nicholas Bishop and son—Liberians visiting the United States on business or for pleasure.

ELECTION AT CAPE PALMAS.—The Hon. Charles H. Harmon has been elected Superintendent of Cape Palmas, Maryland county, *vice* the Hon. Joseph T. Gibson, resigned. Robert Henry Gibson, Esq., has been elected Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions for Cape Palmas, *vice* Dr. D. R. Fletcher, resigned.

A NEW PAPER is about being started at Monrovia, to be called the "African Republic." Some of the most prominent men and able writers are engaged as publishers and editors.

DEATH OF REV. ELI W. STOKES.—Again the Episcopal Church is called to mourn the death of one of her missionaries in the African field. Rev. Eli W. Stokes, (colored,) officiating at Crozerville and Carysburg, Messurada county, Liberia, died on the morning of February 26, after a short illness, brought on, no doubt, by overwork.

PALAUVER.—The United States man-of-war Sacramento anchored off Cavalla, Liberia, on Saturday, January 19th. The captain and some twenty officers went on shore, and having called representatives of the contending parties together to "talk a palaver," endeavored to use their influence to prevent the renewal of hostilities between the Half Cavalla and the River Cavalla people.

LINCOLN COMPANY.—A number of colored soldiers and others, that left Philadelphia in December last, to settle in Liberia, reached their new home pleasantly by the Edith Rose. The leader, Charles A. Harrell, writes thus: "I am very happy to say that words cannot describe the good treatment of the people, and the kind welcome of the Government and the President. Monrovia is a fast growing city. As for the land of Liberia, in regard to fertility, it is *the best I have ever seen*. Vegetables are growing the whole year round. All the company are in good spirits. Tell my friends in Philadelphia that if they wish to procure a good home, as a free gift, Africa is the only place for them. We now reside at Bexley, right on the Finley road to Gee's Mountain. Finley is very highly spoken of as the most healthy and best region in Liberia."

ADDITIONS AT MONROVIA.—The Rev. T. H. Amos speaks of additions to his Church at Monrovia, and says: "Though we cannot boast of a special out-pouring of the Spirit of God, yet we can rejoice in this—that the Divine presence has been witnessed among us, by His gracious influence upon our hearts, and we trust that we see signs of a deeper work of grace being wrought in the hearts of our members." Books for his Sabbath School are needed, and also help to repair their church building, which greatly demands it.

AFFAIRS IN LIBERIA.—A letter from Monrovia, February 9, gives a favorable account of affairs in Liberia. Agriculture is on the increase, and the inhabitants generally were turning their attention to farming, as a means of securing a competence for the future. The people are raising all the necessary articles for home consumption, and such as will sell most readily abroad—for example: sugar, syrup, molasses, coffee, ginger, pepper, arrowroot, &c. Besides, they gather from the surface of the earth palm oil, palm nuts, camwood, and many other valuable products, too numerous to mention. Some are turning their attention to cotton, but so far with only

little success. Yet cotton is indigenous to the soil, and the cotton tree may be seen growing almost everywhere. The people are generally prosperous, and the export trade is increasing.

THE YORUBA COUNTRY.—The (English) *Church Missionary Record* states: "The estrangement which so long existed between the chiefs of Abbeokuta and the colonial authorities at Lagos has been removed. The missionaries at Abbeokuta have been thus relieved from a most embarrassing position. Anxious to keep aloof from all political complications, that they might be free for the Lord's work, they were sometimes distrusted by native chiefs, as though they were in league with the Lagos Governor; while on the Lagos side they were distrusted, as identifying themselves too much with the interests of Abbeokuta. Between Abbeokuta and Ibadan there is also peace; the roads are open, although we cannot say that commercial intercourse is going forward. We entertain the hope that the door of opportunity is now sufficiently opened to permit the Gospel to go forward throughout the Yoruba country, and shed abroad its healing influences."

GOLD COAST MISSION.—The last report of the Basle Missionary Society states that its Gold Coast (Africa) Mission has seven stations, from the seaport of Christiansborg, penetrating the interior, with Ashantee on the one hand and Dahomey on the other; that it employs already at these stations thirty-three brethren and sixteen sisters of European race, who, assisted by twenty-eight male and fifteen female native teachers, are laboring amongst a population of about two thousand souls, of several tribes, independent of Ashantee and Dahomey; that their day-schools are attended by three hundred and fifty-eight children, living with their parents; and at five of the stations are boarding-schools, in which are under present training one hundred and twenty boys and ninety-nine girls; that, of their seven church congregations, more than nine hundred and fifty are members who have renounced slave or peon-holding.

RULE AT THE GABOON.—"Everything is being brought gradually under strict French military rule," writes Rev. Mr. Bushnell. . . . "A few days since King George died; the third (and last) of the name who has died within six years. Rum and its attendant destroying legions have nearly done their work among the Mpongwes, Shekanies, and Bakelies. The French authorities are cultivating friendly relations with the cannibal Pangwes, desiring to facilitate their migration to the banks of the Gaboon, near the coast. They are now a numerous, vigorous, warlike tribe, as those who have preceded them to the coast originally were; but whether they will not rapidly degenerate and disappear before the blighting coast influence is yet to be seen."

ASSABA AND ONITSHA.—The (English) *Church Missionary Record* gives extracts from the journal of Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Onitsha, Niger Mission. It states:—Welcome news! Christianity is riding in her triumphal chair. The two men from Assaba, who were here on the 3d July, came to the com-

pound on their way homeward. I asked them to return my compliments to king Igweri, and tell him that I deeply sympathize with him in the loss of one of his chiefs. They told me that they were at church on Sunday, and were fully satisfied with what they have heard, and they cannot but bless God for what they have enjoyed. After a long pause, one of them gave the following statement: "We are sorry to go away without a human being to bury the dead chief at Assaba." "Don't you find one in Onitsha?" "No." "Why so?" "Onitsha fear God too much, and no man is willing to sell a man or woman to be slain for the dead." He prolonged the sentence with much emphasis, and, smiting his breast, broke forth with this expression: "Onitsha, Onitsha, Onitsha is changed! Formerly here we had access to any amount of victims we could procure; now, none, none." If there be any fact worthy of notice in the annals of a mission like this, where gross darkness prevails, this is one, and ought to be written in letters of gold.

PROGRESS OF LAGOS.—"The Lagos Steam Sawing and Ginning Company, Limited," have commenced operations with a 10-horse engine and circular saw bench with saws 42 inches in diameter. Buildings will soon be commenced for cotton cleaning. The Lagos Academy, an institution for the promotion of literature, art, and science, was opened on Wednesday, the 24th October. The Bishop of Niger presided.

DEATH OF REV. JAMES L. MACKEY.—It is with regret that we have to report the death of this devoted and able missionary. He died at his home in New London, Pa., April 30th. He was the founder of the Corisco Mission, gave many years of his life to its service, and was permitted to see blessed fruits from the labors of himself and other brethren. His health having given way, he returned again to this country about two years ago, with the purpose of going back to Corisco on its recovery; but such was not the will of the Lord. He has entered into his rest. Deeply will his loss be felt; but "as for God, His way is perfect."

BRAZILIAN EMANCIPATION.—Slavery is destroyed in Brazil; that is, the day of its abolition has been announced by a royal decree, signed by Don Pedro, on the 8th of April. The decree ordains that all children born after the day on which it is issued are free by birth, while those who are now slaves shall be emancipated in twenty years. Some years ago the Emperor forbade the importation of negroes, and the government has for a long time co-operated with this country, England, and France, against the slave trade. About five-sixths of the population are negroes, or of mixed blood, and two-fifths of these are slaves. The census report of 1856, the latest, reported a total population of 7,677,800, of which 2,000,000 were whites, 1,121,000 mixed free people, 800,000 civilized Indians, 600,000 mixed slaves, and 2,000,000 African slaves. In 1848 alone, 6,000 negroes were imported direct, and in 1849, 54,000. In 1851, but 3,287 arrived, and the next year only one slaver is believed to have reached the coast.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of May to the 20th of June, 1867.

CONNECTICUT.		
<i>Bridgeport</i> —Estate of Eben Fairchild, additional by George Sterling, Executor, \$5,000, less Government tax, \$300.	\$4,700 00	
<i>Fairfield</i> —First Cong. Ch., coll., by H. T. Curtiss....	29 00	
By Rev. J. R. Miller, (\$188.)		
<i>Wethersfield</i> —Horace Wolcott, Deacon John Wells, G. L. Wells, D. Wells, ea. \$2. S. R. Wells, \$1.	9 00	
<i>New Britain</i> —F. H. North, \$50. H. Stanley, \$30. O. Stanley, \$10. G. M. Landers, \$5. H. Butler, \$1.	96 00	
<i>Farmington</i> —H. Mygatt, E. L. Hart, ea. \$3. A. Bidwell, Mrs. M. G. Root, ea. \$2. Karl Klauser, \$1.	11 00	
<i>Bristol</i> —N. L. Birge, \$10. Noah Pomeroy, \$5. Dea. A. Norton, \$2. Dea. Wm. Day, L. Goodenough, A. L. Atwood, W. H. Nettleton, ea. \$1. Mrs. D. L. Copt, R. Peck, ea. 50 cts.	22 00	
<i>Rockville</i> —A. Bailey, Chauncey Winchell, ea. \$10. Judge Loomis, \$2. Cyrus Winchell, W. T. Cogswell, J. N. Stickney, ea. \$1....	25 00	
<i>Glastenbury</i> —J. B. Williams, \$10. Dea. Plummer, E. A. Hubbard, ea. \$5. B. Taylor, \$3. S. Hubbard, \$2.	25 00	
NEW YORK.		4,917 00
<i>New York</i> —Robert E. Anthony, Esq.	5 00	
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$328.50.)		
<i>New York</i> —A. K. Ely, \$100. James Fraser, \$25. W. H. McCormack, T. L. Smull, ea. \$10. Samuel Lemon, J. F. McCoy, ea. \$5.	155 00	
<i>Port Richmond</i> —Ref. Dutch Church—George W. Jewett, \$100. A. W. Sexton, \$25. O. D. Jowett, \$20.		
Stephen Squier, \$10. N. M. Heal, C. M. Pine, Mrs. Jacob Bodine, ea. \$5. A. C. Wood, \$2.50. Rev. James Brownlee, \$1.	173 50	
NEW JERSEY.		333 50
<i>New Jersey Colonization Society</i> —		
<i>Bridgeton</i> —Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer.	100 00	
By Rev. H. Read, (\$91.50.)		
<i>Paterson</i> —First Pres. Ch., coll., \$30.70. Second Pres. Ch., coll., \$6.40. First Ref. D. Ch., coll., \$10. Second Ref. D. Ch., coll., \$7.57. Prospect St. M. E. Ch., coll., \$7.83. W. Gledhill, \$5. E. Nott, P. V. H. Van Riper, ea. \$2. Mrs. L. G. Fowler, \$20.	91 50	
PENNSYLVANIA.		191 50
<i>Philadelphia</i> —Pennsylvania Colonization Society, by Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Cor. Sec. and Ass. Treas., for passage and support of five adults and two children, emigrants by the Golconda, May, 1867,	500 00	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
<i>Washington</i> —Miscellaneous	199 66	
FOR REPOSITORY.		
<i>RHODE ISLAND</i> — <i>Bristol</i> —Benj. Hall, Mrs. S. Bradford, ea. \$1, to Jan., '68,	2 00	
<i>CONNECTICUT</i> — <i>Meriden</i> —Hon. Walter Booth, to June, '68.	1 00	
<i>OHIO</i> — <i>Dayton</i> —H. Stoddard, Esq.	10 00	
Repository.	13 00	
Legacy.	4,700 00	
Donations.	742 00	
Miscellaneous..	199 66	
Total.	\$6,154 66	

AUG 10, 1867.

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AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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CHARLES B. NEW, Esq.....Miss.	

DELEGATES APPOINTED BY AUXILIARY SOCIETIES FOR 1867.

VERMONT—George W. Scott, Esq.

MASSACHUSETTS—Hon. G. Washington Warren, Joseph S. Ropes, Esq.

CONNECTICUT—Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. James T. Pratt, Gen. E. A. Elliot, H. A. Elliot, Esq., H. M. Benedict, Esq., Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D. D., H. O. Pinneo, Esq., E. H. Roberts, Esq., W. W. Wakeman, Esq., Daniel Phillips, Esq., Rev. Wm. W. Turner, Rev. George H. Clark, Dr. H. A. Grant, Samuel Coit, Esq., H. Tudor Brownell, Esq.

NEW YORK—Thomas Davenport, Esq., Hon. James W. Beekman.

NEW JERSEY—Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, Hon. A. G. Cattell, Rev. R. M. Abercrombie, D. D., Rev. William H. Steele, Rev. Robert L. Dashiell, D. D.

PENNSYLVANIA—William V. Pettit, Esq., Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., James P. Michellon, Esq.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

Those who wish to make bequests to the American Colonization Society can best secure their object by using the following form, viz:

"I give and bequeath the sum of ——— dollars to A. B., in trust for the American Colonization Society," &c.

CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "The American Colonization Society."

ARTICLE 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or in such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington, on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice-President shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life, and of Delegates from the several State Societies and Societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall *ex officio* be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director *ex officio* and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary State Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

John M. Mason

Vol. XI

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